

Lansburgh & Bro

Washington's Favorite Store.

Lining Bargains.

24-inch full Beaded Percale, absolute by first black. As good as new. Will usually buy. Special. 12¹/₂ yd.

Tuxedo, light weight and wry. It is especially adapted for silk facing. 17¹/₂ yd.

Niotsnik, 26 inches wide, the nearest approach to silk yet obtainable. Ask to see this new lining. Worth 30c. At. 25¹/₂ yd.

Genuine French Shrunken Haircloth, 25 inches wide, in gray only. 29¹/₂ yd.

Get the best. Anderson's Percale, 38 inches wide, nubian black. 30¹/₂ yd.

Lustrous, the most popular lining of the season. Specially adapted for undershirts, jacket linings, and dress foundations. 35¹/₂ yd.

Jewelry Dept.

Sterling Silver Hat Pins, in twenty different designs, all at 23¹/₂¢.

Chasteline Pins and fancy pins, Roman, old English, gold-nubbed, 75c and \$1 values at 44¹/₂¢.

Turquoise Bodice and Belt Pins combined, set in rose gold and Roman, all \$1 values at 44¹/₂¢.

Lansburgh & Bro

420 to 426 Seventh St.

Get the Mattings On Credit.

If you buy here you are sure of reliable quality for we sell no other kind. Our new spring stock contains the most durable grades of Chinese and Japanese Mattings, and we take them down free of cost. Our new lines of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts are now complete, and comprise the handsomest patterns of the season. Dainty creations of Willow and Rattan, all richly upholstered and fitted with the latest improvements. We are complete homefurnishers, and you are welcome to inspect our stock. Weekly or monthly payments arranged to suit your convenience.

GROGAN'S

Mammoth Credit House.

617, 619, 621, 623 7th St. N. W.

Bet. H and I Sts.

"EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE"

Sanders & Stayman Co.,

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC.

1217 F ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
15 N. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
PERCY S. FOSTER,
Manager Washington Warehouses.

Wm. Knabe & Co.

Offer the Following Remarkable Bargains in Used

PIANOS

In Fine Condition:

Knabe Cabinet Grand Upright.....\$275.00
Starr Mahogany Grand Upright.....\$250.00
Smith and Barnes Grand Upright.....\$250.00
Gabler Grand Upright.....\$225.00
Singer Mahogany Upright.....\$230.00
Singer Walnut Upright.....\$175.00
Hardman Upright.....\$175.00
Marshall and Wendell Upright.....\$100.00

Squares.

Knabe Square Grand, same as new.....\$300.00
Starr Square Grand.....\$125.00
Haines Square.....\$100.00
Chickering Square.....\$75.00
Gabler Square.....\$75.00
Other good squares.....\$50.00

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

1209 Pa. Ave. N. W.

Knabe Square.

A good piano in good condition. 7 tones. Has been thoroughly renovated, and is good for many years of efficient service.

\$130

DROOP'S MUSIC HOUSE,

925 Pa. Ave.

Lovers of good bread should eat

Corby's Mother's Bread.

It'll prove a revelation. The easily the poor of good bread. A pure, wholesome, and nutritious bread baked by skilled bakers in a modern bakery. Sold by all grocers. 5c loaf.

Daily deliveries in Alexandria.

CORBY'S MODERN BAKERY.

GOLD.

We have just received an exceptional fine lot of gold from Philadelphia for silver coins, and our reputation for doing good work is known all over the city. We offer to save you money if you will call now, should persuade you not to put your gold in the hands of a dealer for twenty years. Positively guaranteed.

VERO DENTISTS, 12th Penn. Ave., opposite the Raleigh.
Phila. Office, 1029 Chestnut St.
Hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. to 4 p. m.

THE AWAKENING OF JAPAN

Superstitions of the Empire Gradually Disappearing.

Some of the Unique Characteristics and Customs of the Orient—How the Visitor Is Received—Children Diligent in Studies.

According to a gentleman who has returned to Washington after having spent several years in Japan studying characteristics and traits of the lands and people of the Mikado, that powerful little empire is rapidly throwing off the shackles of superstition and opening its eyes to the great truths of civilization. "Only a little while ago," this gentleman says, "the Japanese people were regarded as a people as much as the 'Son of Heaven' as the Chinese Emperor is by his benighted people. Since superstitions of this kind, which are received by inheritance and rooted in the minds of the common people, are most difficult to eradicate, it is greatly to Japan's credit that she has thrown off the shackles of such prehistoric ideas and practically adopted in a few years the present-day attitude of the West toward reality."

"Still, it is natural that the Emperor of Japan should still be regarded with the greatest reverence by his subjects. It is only recently that they have been allowed to see his face. Up to the time of the coronation, in 1889, if he ever went outside of his palace grounds in Kioto he was carried in a closed cart drawn by a bull. The cart was surrounded by curtains. To within a few yards of anybody was allowed to look out of the upper window of a house while the Emperor passed because it was not meet that one of the Emperor's subjects should be above his lord."

The latter statement recalls that when the Dowager Empress was buried in Kioto the same regulation held good. The funeral procession was long and impressive, the body being borne on a cart which was built to give forth a melancholy and weird, almost unearthly, squeak as the wheels revolved. The "cortege" passed through Kioto at night and was in absolute silence from the streets and lower windows, deep obsessions being made to the royal mourners.

So low is the obeisance which is still required at the passing of an emperor that it is well-nigh impossible even today to get a view of the royal countenance while passing. The Japanese bow, under all circumstances, is very much as a bow, indeed. It is not merely a nod of the head, but a bending of the shoulders, but a deep bow, and the Emperor is carried in a howdah being cast down at the same time, where on the railroad on his special train a few months ago, when he traveled from Kioto to Tokyo to take command of the navy, the way is almost entirely lined with soldiers, police, school teachers, and the common people. Army officers of all ranks appear respectful in their dress uniforms, and the soldiers, with few exceptions, are without one or more of the long ranks of the looking soldiers and road side and line showing.

Up to a year or two ago, when the Emperor's train was building, the trains were allowed to run till it had passed. It was considered disrespectful for the trains to pass the Emperor's train. Later, this rule has been done away with, and the trains are supposed to run on schedule time. As a matter of fact, the imperial train has the right of way, and since the Emperor is going and coming is arbitrary, and may be changed at any time to suit the caprice of the Emperor, it is not to be too cautious when the Emperor is on the road.

This uncertainty as to the time that the Emperor will arrive at any place naturally causes the watchers a deal of inconvenience, for they are obliged to be on hand from the earliest hour when the passing of the train is possible, and no difference is made for rain or storm. The troops may stand in attention for hours in a drizzling rain, and the poor school children must often wish that they were at home and studying their lessons for the occasion is far from being a holiday. When the train finally sweeps by, the crowd of watchers is obliged to bow, and stand bowed, while the Emperor's train is in sight; so few of them have any opportunity to see him.

The doing away with many of the absurd customs founded on long established precedent is due to the Emperor himself. He has shown that he is a modern, democratic man of those of most of his subjects. Of course, precedent still means a great deal, but the Emperor is not a monarch in the old sense, and everything that the Emperor does on all occasions is cut and dried for him beforehand. At a recent review, while he was seated on horseback, surrounded by his generals and those detailed to wait personally on the sovereign, he suddenly galloped away to another position, and stood there, laughing at his astonished and shocked retinue.

At the imperial garden party and other functions on foreign lands their majesties are most gracious and simple in their reception both of the foreign dignitaries and the Japanese. Little elaborate etiquette is observed.

The small schools in Japan generally behave themselves better and studies harder than do the Caucasian schoolboys at the same age. While the Japanese system in Japan has gradually become more and more like ours, the conditions of life in Japan are so different that they are carried out in a different way, and an American boy would open his eyes wide if he paid a visit to a Japanese public school. Most of the buildings of the elementary schools are of native construction, that is, built very lightly of wood and plaster, with often nothing thicker than paper for window panes. The schools are on both floors, and the second floor being reached by a exceedingly steep and slippery flight of wooden stairs running from the lower hall to the upper, one side quite open to the street at the daytime, and closed with wooden panels at night. In the lower hall are wooden shelves, and on these are neatly placed rows of wooden clogs, or "geta," which is the Japanese word for street wear. In the house they simply wear their little white or blue "tabi," or "mitten socks," so called because they have a place for the big toe, just as a mitten does, for the thumb. These have a double sole. Some of the have no socks at all, and they have their feet in "geta" below go about school barefoot, but their feet are always clean.

The temperature of the Japanese schools in cold weather would cause Western boys real hardship, though the Japanese boys do not at all mind the cold. They have the same thing in their homes. Some people imagine that Japan is warm all the year around, but the fact of the cold in winter, though the thermometer never goes very low, is hard to bear. The Japanese make a great deal of the cold, and the Japanese have the reputation of being much more than the American. There is always a great deal of cold in the air, and the Japanese are much more than the American. There is always a great deal of cold in the air, and the Japanese are much more than the American.

One of the most interesting things concerning the curriculum in Japanese schools is the fact that their national classics are entirely different from ours. Americans have always been taught to think that Greek and Latin were the classic studies of the world, but they are such for only a small portion of it. In Japan it is the language and annals of the Chinese, and the Chinese are the same place in the school as Homer, Virgil, and the Greek classics are in American schools. The Chinese and Latin are the same place in the school as Homer, Virgil, and the Greek classics are in American schools.

To people who do not mind adapting themselves to different ways of living in other countries for the first time, the study of the Japanese is one of the most interesting features of a trip through the Orient. The Japanese go to them, however, for in nearly every large city and along the beaten tracks there are foreign hotels fitted out with the comforts of the West.

The native inns are to the Japanese what our hotels are to us, and in a few of them is any difference made for the foreigner except, perhaps, to charge more for the foreigner. The Japanese building is of Japanese architecture, of two stories, and generally rambling, for the houses were built on the hillside, and will have had additions made from time to time to accommodate the increased population. The Japanese inns are merely a panel with paper windows, which is pushed aside to admit guests. The best standing in the Japanese inns, and if it is winter a large "hibachi," or brazier, is placed in the middle of the first room, which is the sitting room, and the office or exchange of one of our hotels. The brazier contains small sticks of charcoal, and the Japanese rub their feet on the floor, and the Japanese rub their feet on the floor, and the Japanese rub their feet on the floor.

Before entering one must take down the shoes and take one's shoes off, no matter how cold the weather, for the "tatami" floor is kept as immaculately clean as in a private house. When the shoes are off and delivered to the attendant, the Japanese, or maid, leads the visitor through the room in which the front door opens, along a passage, and then through a series of turns, and along corridors, possibly up a flight of very steep and slippery stairs, to the room in which the visitor is to stay. The Japanese pay no attention to cold, and the Japanese pay no attention to cold, and the Japanese pay no attention to cold.

When it becomes dark the room is lit by a small lamp, and the Japanese pay no attention to cold, and the Japanese pay no attention to cold, and the Japanese pay no attention to cold.

THE FAIR AT CHARLESTON

Rapid Progress on the South Carolina Exposition Grounds.

The General Style of Architecture an Adaptation of the Spanish Renaissance—Many Buildings to Be of the Pure Colonial Type.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the handsome series of buildings of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, which will be held in Charleston from December 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902.

The architect of the exposition is Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York city, who was chosen to fill this position because of his familiarity with exposition work, as well as the reputation which he has attained in New York and elsewhere as an architect, especially in the line of heavy constructive work.

The exposition grounds are beautifully adapted to the purpose for which they will be used and are situated on the east bank of the Ashley River, about one and one-half miles from the business center of Charleston. The grounds are divided into two main sections, one consisting of the old Washington racecourse property and the other of the Wagner farm. The architect has adopted the general plan of developing the racecourse on the old Wagner place, and the Wagner farm so far as possible the natural beauties of the Wagner place. For this reason the two sections are known as the Natural Park and the Art Park.

In the latter will stand the great Court of Palaces, consisting of the cotton, commerce, and agricultural palaces, connected by colonnades and partly surrounding the sunken garden, with its lake. Avenues of palm-trees have already been planted in this park and the flower beds fashioned. Percolates with sheltering vines and an old sun dial will also lend attractions to this part of the grounds. Here, too, will stand the auditorium, capable of seating 5,000 people.

The Administration Building stands just at the dividing line of the two parks, and opposite will be the Mining and Forestry Building. The twenty-two acres set apart for the Administration Building will be the art tract also.

In the Natural Park, which is already adorned with trees and shrubs, and with a natural lake, will stand the Avenue of States and Cities, in which about twenty States have already signified their intention to be represented. Here, too, will be the Art Building and the Building devoted to the woman's department. This building will be a masterpiece of the pure colonial style, it will be enlarged on the same lines and three of its rooms will be devoted to the woman's department. The State of South Carolina is very rich. This exhibit will be in the hands of the State of South Carolina.

The general style of architecture chosen for the exposition buildings is an adaptation of the Spanish Renaissance style, which is the pure colonial type, which is so familiar in Charleston, as in most of the other Southern cities.

The site for the Maryland building has already been chosen and the plans made. The building is to be a masterpiece of the pure colonial style, which is so familiar in Charleston, as in most of the other Southern cities.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Riley to Lieut. Henry K. Benham, United States Navy, was solemnized at noon today at St. Thomas' Church. The church was embellished with palms and white roses, and huge clusters of Easter lilies marked the limit of the ribboned pews reserved for the families and specially honored friends of the contracting couple. The bride entered the church with her brother, Mr. Robinson Riley, by whom she was given in marriage. A gown of white satin, trimmed with the lace that adorned her mother's wedding robe, told of her splendidly stately figure in stately folds. Orange blossoms held her tulle veil in place together with a diamond crescent that gleamed above her brow. The bride bouquet was lilies of the valley and white roses. Miss Ida Riley, who, like her sister, is exceedingly handsome, was the only attendant maid. With a gown of green silk, with elaborate lace insertion, she wore a picture hat of white Neapolitan straw crowned with a large white plume and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Lieut. A. H. Robertson waited upon the groom and the ushers, all of whom were brother officers, were Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, Lieut. Cleland Davis, Lieutenant Bassett, Lieutenant McCormick, Lieut. Mark Bristol and Lieutenant De Steiger. Rev. Dr. Aspinwall performed the ceremony in the presence of a notable assemblage, among whom were many families from the navy, of which the father of the groom, Admiral Benham, was so distinguished a member.

William R. Riley, the daughter of the late prominently identified with the business interests of the city, and with her mother has resided at 7 Iowa Circle, where a wedding breakfast was served. Later in the afternoon Lieutenant Benham and his bride will leave for New York, but will be at home at the Grafton after May 1.

Mrs. John A. Logan has rented a farm in Montgomery county, and with her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, and the latter's children, will pass the summer there.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Scully will sail for England April 23.

The Misses Preston, daughters of the late Stephen Preston, who was Minister from Haiti and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, gave a brilliant yesterday afternoon at Rauscher's. The patronesses were Lady Paine, Countess Pava, Countess Marguerite Cassini, Viscountess de Santo Thyrso, Duchess d'Arcois, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Henry C. Carter, Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. C. V. Berry, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge and others.

St. John's Church was the scene of another nuptial ceremony today when the bride and groom were Miss Lucy M. Moore and Mr. Charles Wilkes, of Salt Lake City. Miss Moore has resided away from Washington since her graduation several years ago from the High School, but returned to her residence with her mother at 1017 Ninth Street. The groom is a grandson of the late Admiral Wilkes, of the Navy, a brother of the groom, the invitations were limited to relatives and intimate friends.

UNION VETERANS IN SESSION.

An Interesting Meeting Last Night of Logan Regiment No. 2.

Logan Regiment No. 2, Union Veterans' Union, held a largely attended meeting at its headquarters last night. A number of recruits were mustered in and twenty new applications for membership were received. Delegates representing several other regiments were present, while Green Clay Smith Regiment attended in a body.

An interesting address was delivered by the Commander-in-Chief, R. G. Dyerforth, who spoke of the patriotic character of the Union Veterans' Union and the sentiment it was stimulating throughout the country.

Timely remarks were made by Department Commander J. F. Deane, Past Commander S. R. Stratton, Col. S. J. Moore, Col. J. B. Joske, Col. George F. Foote, Colonel Sanford, and others.

FORTY PER CENT SAVED.

Mrs. Stuckert Urges a Co-operative Plan For Housekeeping.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Mrs. Mary Coleman Stuckert, of Denver, Col., has just returned to this country after a five years' absence in Great Britain and Germany, where she has been studying social conditions. She was prominent in the domestic science discussions held in the numerous women's buildings at the Chicago fair, and has been chairman of the national committee of household economics.

When seen by a reporter today she outlined her ideas for reducing domestic labor, solving the servant problem and benefiting humanity generally through the medium of the home. Her idea is based on co-operative housekeeping, requiring houses built especially for the purpose. There should be fifty families, she says, in each community, and for their housing she advocates a plan for the Mexican style is best suited. Twelve houses should be built on each side of the square, the center of the court being occupied by a power-house, which should supply to all light, heat, and water service. All the housework could be done there, just as in the culinary department of an immense hotel, she contends. Every family could order such food as it desired, and meals could be served at an appointed hour in each dining room, this means complete, efficient, bakers, unreliable cooks and other help would be impossible.

The mother of the family, she says, would have no care of marketing, and would be relieved of all responsibility regarding supplies, as much as if she were a boarder at a hotel.

Stuckert holds that the plan would make a saving of 40 per cent on the living expenses of each individual in the community, and that the benefit through improved cookery would be incalculable.

The architectural plans for a community of this kind, said Mrs. Stuckert, "in offering my ideas for the consideration of others, I claim that by saving time and strength for the mother of the family she is enabled to give her attention to the more vital matters connected with home life, such as her health and the rearing of her children. I have worked out the problem for the well-to-do; such people who, on the whole, are the most intelligent, and I believe this means complete housekeeping, now in first-class hotels, for the great thrifty middle class is unable to get the best value for its money. In fact, that stands in greatest need of the benefit of this plan of co-operative housekeeping."

Rich Iron Mines Sold.

SHARON, Pa., April 23.—P. L. Kimberly, a retired Sharon iron manufacturer, returned yesterday from New York, where he closed a deal by which he transferred his three iron ore mines in Lake Superior district, Minnesota, to Jones & Laughlins, Pittsburgh iron manufacturers, for \$2,500,000. Jones & Laughlins are the independent firm outside of the Morgan syndicate. Their purchase is expected to have the most important effect on the iron market.

Death of a Veteran Broker.

NEW YORK, April 23.—James Middle-ditch, an old-time member of the Stock Exchange, died Sunday night at his home in Flushing, N. Y., from pneumonia. He was very well known to brokers. The burial will be at Baltimore.

Cumberland at Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 23.—Judge Boyd has signed a certificate incorporating the Schenck Iron and Steel Company for the manufacture of rails and other products. The company will operate the Cumberland Rolling Mills for Edward H. Welsh, receiver of the Potomac Steel Company. The incorporators are Joseph Schenck, of Columbia, Ohio; Howard C. Clark, of Columbia; David P. Reynolds, of Cumberland. The capital stock is \$200,000.

Kid Finish Note Paper, 15c PER POUND.

Fred B. Nichols & Co., 913 E. St. N. W.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.

MAIN STORE, CORNER 7th & E Streets. Branches all over the city and in all markets.

ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR PREMIUM STAMPS.

KING'S PALACE, 512-514 7th St. 715 Market Space.

Austin's Dog Breed

Made by Austin, Young & Co., Boston.

Goldenberg's